

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 3039

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1892.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER

Banks.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital, £1,000,000
Subscribed Capital, £500,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:—
D. Gillies, Esq., Chairman
Chow Tung Shing, Esq.
Chan Kit Shan, Esq.
W. Wotton, Esq.
C. J. Hirst, Esq.
Kwan Hoi Chuen, Esq.
Chief Manager,
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON:—

THOMAS CARMICHAEL, Esq.—Messrs. Dent, Palmer & Co.
JOHN BUTT, Esq.—Messrs. John Butter & Co.
C. B. STUART-WORTLEY, Esq., M.P., for Halifax.
GEO. MUNRO, Manager.

Bankers:—

London: The Alliance Bank (Ld.)
Scotland: The Commercial Bank of Scotland.

SHANGHAI

ADVISORY COMMITTEE.
His Ex. Hui Fu Yuen, Esq.
Ma Kie Tchung, Esq.
Lim Kwan King, Esq.
Chiu Ming Sang, Esq.
Tong Kwei Sung, Esq.
J. D. THORNBURN, Manager pro tem.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened: Money received on Deposit. Drafts issued. Bills purchased and collected. Advances made on Securities or goods in neutral Godown. Usual Bank Agency business undertaken.
Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per Cent.
Interest for 6 months Fixed, 4 per Cent.
Interest for 3 months Fixed, 3 per Cent.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS
For Rates of Interest for other periods apply to the Manager.
Hongkong, 5th January, 1892.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £2,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000

LONDON:

Head Office, 40, Threadneedle Street.
West End Office, 25, Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN

AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS OF COLLECTION, and—Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

E. W. RUTTER, Manager.

Insurances.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

- 1.—HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death claims year by year.
- 2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to upwards of Seven Million pounds Sterling and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.
- 3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents, Hongkong.

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED £1,000,000
The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE.

No. 7, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST, Hongkong, 17th December, 1891.

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL, TAELS 500,000, £250,000.
EQUAL TO RESERVE FUND £125,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq., Chairman
LOU TAO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, F. & C. PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1891.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE Underigned has This Day established himself as AUCTIONEER and GOODS BROKER.

GEO. P. LAMBERT.

Hongkong, 7th December, 1891.

NOTICE.

MY Son, HENRY HUMPHREYS, was admitted into Partnership with me on the 1st day of July last.

JNO. D. HUMPHREYS.

Hongkong, 12th December, 1891.

THE Business heretofore carried on under the name of JNO. D. HUMPHREYS will henceforth be conducted under the name of John D. Humphreys & Son.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON.

Hongkong, 12th December, 1891.

Intimations.

MOUTRIE, ROBINSON & CO.

Telegrams: "MOUTRIE" Hongkong. (UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL). Established 1876.

LITOLFF & PETERS,

Including Nos. for 2, 4 and 8 hands, Solos for FLUTE, CORNET, VIOLIN, PIANO, &c.

PARCELS SENT ON APPROVAL.

MOUTRIE, ROBINSON & Co.

HONGKONG, (And at London, Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama).

Hongkong, 29th December, 1891.

W. BREWER

HAS JUST RECEIVED.

GILBERT & SULLIVAN'S "Songs of Two Savoyards" set to Music.
China Coast Tide Tables, 1892.
Practical Telephone Handbook.
New Illustrated Shakespeare, in Russia Leather Case.
Balfour's "My Chinese Sketch Book."
Mark Twain's Birthday Book.
Owen's Marine Insurance.
Handsome bound Prayer Books.
Sen's Large Stamp Albums.
Gent's Russia Leather Boots and Shoes.
Dancing Pump, Warm Slippers.
Smith's Diaries, Let's's Diaries.
North-China Date Book.
New Collections of Songs and Dance Music.

W. BREWER,

UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 30th December, 1891.

ROBERT LANG & CO.

DRESS SUITS.

NEWEST MATERIALS, FROM \$30, SILK LINED.
A VERY LARGE SELECTION OF SCOTCH TWEEDS AND OTHER SUITINGS.
EVENING DRESS SHIRTS, latest style.

EVENING DRESS TIES AND GLOVES.

EVENING DRESS HOSE, SILK, THREAD, and MERINO.

EVENING DRESS SHOES AND PUMPS.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1891.

CRUICKSHANK & CO., LD.,

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

AND

Commission Agents.

RESPECTFULLY INVITE INSPECTION OF THEIR VARIED STOCK OF

CHOCOLATES, SHORTBREAD, TOFFIES, &c.
SCOTCH WHISKY, HONEY, &c. per bottle.
OUR SPECIAL LIQUEUR WHISKY.
BRANDY, BEAUTELEAU'S ***
ALE-BASS' Read Bros., Bull's Head.
STOUT GUINNESS' Read Bros., Bull's Head.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1891.

FOR SALE.

KEROSENE COOKING STOVES.

KEROSENE WARMING STOVES.
COFFEE MACHINES, TEA MACHINES.
NURSERY SPIRIT LAMPS AND KETTLES.
AFTERNOON TEA SPIRIT LAMPS AND KETTLES.
TRAVELLERS' SPIRIT LAMPS with UTENSILS.
CHILDREN'S FOOD WARMERS.
SILICATED CARBON FILTERS.
MAINWATER'S RAPID FILTER.

The Unbreakable COLONIAL FILTER (filters 1 gallon of water per hour) price \$7.

LANE CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1892.

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

INKS.

ANTOINE'S VIOLET BLACK COPYING INK.

LYONS' BLUE BLACK WRITING INK.

Do. do. COPYING INK.

STEPHENS' do. WRITING INK.

Do. do. COPYING INK.

Do. do. SCARLET INK.

Do. do. SCENTED VIOLET INK.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED,

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1892.

W. POWELL & CO.

ARE NOW SHOWING,

A VERY FINE SELECTION OF

OIL PAINTINGS, CHROMOS, MONO-CHROMOS, ETCHINGS, OPALIMS, &c.

W. POWELL & CO.

Hongkong, 28th December, 1891.

CARMICHAEL & CO., LD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS—TOBACCO AND CIGAR IMPORTERS, GENERAL STOREKEEPERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

CHRISTMAS DESSERT.

FINEST MUSCATEL TABLE RAISINS, FINEST JORDAN ALMONDS, TURKEY and ELEPHANT FIGS, CHOCOLATE CREAMS, BONBONS and FANCY SWEETS, CALLAND & BOWMAN BUTTER, SCOTCH WHISKY, RUSSIAN TOFFIES, PUDDING RAISINS, CURRANTS, CANDIED PEELS, ORANGE, LEMON, CITRON and MIXED. Special XMAS GIFT—Assorted Case One Dozen WINES and SPIRITS, &c.

CARMICHAEL & CO., LTD.

15, Praya Central, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1891.

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.
FOR SINGAPORE, HAVRE, LONDON, HAMBURG AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship
"MONMOUTHSHIRE,"
Captain Cumming, will be despatched as above on or about the 8th January, 1892, instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 30th December, 1891.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
THE Steamship
"STRATHAVON,"
Captain Smith, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 18th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1892.

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.
FOR NEW YORK (VIA SUEZ CANAL).
THE Steamship
"SIKH,"
Rowley, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 15th January, 1892, instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 28th December, 1891.

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE 3/3 L. I. American Bark
"MARTHA DAVIS,"
Pendleton, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
SHEWAN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1891.

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG.
China, Tuesday 12th Jan.
City of Peking, Thursday 4th Feb.
City of Rio de Janeiro, Friday 26th Feb.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship
"CHINA,"
will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via YOKOHAMA, on TUESDAY, the 12th January, at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States and Europe.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
From Hongkong, First-class.
To San Francisco, Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimaux, New Westminster, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, Oreg.,
To Liverpool and London, 325.00
To Paris and Bremen, 345.00
To Havre and Hamburg, 335.00
Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO OVERLAND CITIES. FIRST CLASS.

DESTINATION. 30 day Tickets. Continuous Trip Tickets.

Kansas City, Mo., Omaha, Neb. 285.00 291.50
St. Louis, Mo. 292.50 299.00
St. Paul, Minn., Minneapolis, Minn. 292.50 299.00
Chicago, Ill. 297.10 303.60
Milwaukee, Wis. 299.50 306.00
Cincinnati, Ohio 302.50 309.00
Columbus, Ohio 304.25 310.75
Detroit, Mich. 304.95 311.45
Cleveland, Ohio 306.55 313.05
Toronto, Canada 309.95 316.45
Pittsburg, Penn. 310.25 316.75
Niagara Falls, N.Y., Buffalo, N.Y. 311.00 317.50
Washington, D.C., Baltimore, Md. 310.75 317.25
Montreal, Canada 310.75 317.25
Philadelphia, Penn. 310.75 317.25
New York 310.75 317.25
Boston, Mass. 311.15 317.65
Portland, Maine 312.25 318.75

All the above Rates are in Mexican Dollars. Special rates (first-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Service, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Return Tickets.—First Class.—Prepaid return tickets to San Francisco will be issued at following rates:—
4 months \$337.50
12 months \$393.75

Time is reckoned from date of issue to date of re-embarkation at San Francisco.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full, and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 72, Queen's Road Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.
Hongkong, 31st December 1891.

Mails.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Belge, on SATURDAY 23rd Jan., 1892.
Oceania (via Honolulu), Tuesday 16th Feb.
Gothic, on Thursday 10th March.

THE Steamship
"BELGIC,"
will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 23rd Jan., at 1 P.M. Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
From Hongkong, First-class.
To San Francisco, Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimaux, New Westminster, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, Oreg.,
To Liverpool and London, 325.00
To Paris and Bremen, 345.00
To Havre and Hamburg, 335.00
Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers.

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DESTINATION. 30 day Tickets. Continuous Trip Tickets.

Kansas City, Mo., Omaha, Neb. 285.00 291.50
St. Louis, Mo. 292.50 299.00
St. Paul, Minn., Minneapolis, Minn. 292.50 299.00
Chicago, Ill. 297.10 303.60
Milwaukee, Wis. 299.50 306.00
Cincinnati, Ohio 302.50 309.00
Columbus, Ohio 304.25 310.75
Detroit, Mich. 304.95 311.45
Cleveland, Ohio 306.55 313.05
Toronto, Canada 309.95 316.45
Pittsburg, Penn. 310.25 316.75
Niagara Falls, N.Y., Buffalo, N.Y. 311.00 317.50
Washington, D.C., Baltimore, Md. 310.75 317.25
Montreal, Canada 310.75 317.25
Philadelphia, Penn. 310.75 317.25
New York 310.75 317.25
Boston, Mass. 311.15 317.65
Portland, Maine 312.25 318.75

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Return Tickets.—First Class.—Prepaid return tickets

from the first, were most elegantly formed and crowned, in lieu of capitals, with four female heads adorning instead of sphinxes, but the idols—immense spectators of nocturnal feasts and the furies of orgies—were seated upon thrones of stone, like patient hosts awaiting the opening of the banquet.

A third story constructed in a yet different style of architecture—with elephants of bronze spouting perfume from their trunks—crowned the edifice; above the sky, yawned like a blue gulf and the curious stars leaned over the frieze.

Prodigious stairways of porphyry, so highly polished that they reflected the human body, ascended and descended on every hand and bound together the huge structure.

Melamoun, a purple man, and wore a fillet about his neck like an Oriental King. Cleopatra was attired in a robe of pale green, open at either side and clasped with golden bees; two bracelets of immense pearls gleamed around her naked arms; upon her head glimmered the golden point-diamond.

She seated Melamoun beside her upon a throne with golden griffins on either side and clasped her little hands.

Instantly lines of fire, hands of sparkling light, outlined all the projections of the architecture; the eyes of the sphinxes flamed with phosphoric lightning; the bull-headed idols breathed fire; the elephants, in lieu of perfume, spouted aloft bright columns of common fire.

Huge blue flames palpitated in tripods of brass; giant candelabras shook their disheveled light in the midst of ardent vapors; everything sparkled, glittered, beamed. Plasmic fires crossed and shattered each other in the air; the faces of the cups, the angles of the marble and jasper, the chiselling of the vases, caught a sparkle, a gleam of a flash as of lightning. Radiance stream of a flash as of lightning. Radiance stream of a flash as of lightning.

The orgy was at its height; the dishes of phoenix, copters' tongues and the livers of scarlet fish, the cells tinted with human flesh and cooked in the brine of the peacock's brains; the animals, the hieroglyphics seemed to become animated; the black marble rams bleated ironically and clashed their gilded horns; the idols breathed harshly through their painted nostrils.

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Toward the close of the repast humbacked dwarfs and mummies engaged in grotesque dances and combats; the young Egyptian and Greek maidens, in the black and white Hours, danced with immodest grace a voluptuous dance of the Ionian manner.

Cleopatra herself arose from her throne, threw aside her royal mantle, replaced her stary diadem with a garland of flowers, attached golden crotals, or cisterns, to her alabaster hands, and began to dance before Melamoun, who was ravished with delight. Her beautiful arms, rounded like the handles of an alabaster vase, shook out bunches of sparkling notes; and her crook-prattled with an ever-varying volubility. Pelted on the pink tips of her little feet, she pressed the pink tips of her little feet, she pressed the pink tips of her little feet.

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heights which they could only otherwise climb with great distress to the chest.

The dose of arsenic which the poison-eaters begin to consume, according to the confessions of some of them, of a piece the size of a lentil, which in weight would be rather less than half a grain. To this quantity, which they take fasting several mornings in the week, they confine themselves for a considerable time, and then gradually and very carefully increase the dose according to the effect produced. It is well to observe that the symptoms of chronic arsenical poison never show themselves in individuals who adapt the dose to their constitution, even though that dose should be considerable. It is not less worthy of remark, however, that if from any cause the poisonous indulgence is stopped, symptoms of illness are sure to appear, which have the closest resemblance to those produced by poisoning from arsenic.

These symptoms consist principally in a feeling of general discomfort, attended by a perfect indifference to all surrounding persons and things, great personal anxiety and a number of distressing sensations arising from the digestive organs, and for all these symptoms there is but one remedy—a return to the enjoyment of arsenic.

According to inquiries made on the subject, it would seem that the habit of eating arsenic has not grown into a passion, as is the case with opium-eaters in the East, the chewers of the betel-nut in India and Polynesia, and of the cocoa tree among the natives of Peru. When once commenced, however, it becomes a necessity.

Some persons use a substitute of quicksilver in the same way. There is an authenticated case of a great opium-eater who daily consumed the enormous quantity of forty grains of corrosive sublimate with his opium. In the mountainous parts of Peru eaters of corrosive sublimate are frequently met with and in Bolivia this practice is still more frequent, and the poison is openly sold in the markets. These facts are interesting as referring to the poison, quick and deadly nature. Ordinary "indulgence" in this country are the same in kind, though not in degree, for we are all poison-eaters. To say nothing of our opium and alcohol consumers, our totallers are delighted with the briskness and sparkle of spring water, although these qualities indicate the presence of carbonic acid or fixed air. In like manner few persons will object to a drop or two of the frightful corrosive, sulphuric acid (vitriol) in a glass of water, to which it communicates an agreeable acid taste; and most of us have, at some period or other of our lives, imbibed prussic acid, arsenic and other deadly poisons under the order of physicians, or the first of these in the more pleasing form of confectionery.

Arsonic is said to be as harmless as a glass of wine in the quantity of one-sixteenth part of a grain, and in the cure of agues it is so certain in its effects that the French Directory once issued an edict to the surgeons of the Italian army, under pain of military punishment, to banish the complaint at two or three days' notice from among the vast numbers of soldiers who were languishing under it in the marshes of Lombardy. It would appear that no poison taken in small and diluted doses is immediately fatal, and the same thing may be said of other poisons. The tap of a fan, for instance, is a blow, and so is the stroke of a club; but the one gives an agreeable sensation and the other tells the recipient to the ground. In like manner the analogy holds good between the distribution of a blow over a comparatively large portion of the surface of the body and the dilution or distribution of the particles of a poison.

The misfortune, however, is that poisons swallowed for the sake of the agreeable sensations they occasion on this effect to their action upon the nervous system, and the action must be kept up by a constantly increasing dose till the constitution is irretrievably injured. In the case of arsenic, so long as the excitement is undiminished all is apparently well, but the point is at length reached when to proceed or to turn back is alike certain death. The moment the dose is diminished or entirely withheld, the symptoms of poison appear, and the victim sympathizes just as he has drunk from his killing himself. It is but as when the stimulant is alcohol.

The morning experience of the drinker prophesies on the evening occasion the fate which awaits him. It may be pleasant to get intoxicated, but to get sober is horror. The time comes, however, when the pleasure is at an end and the horror alone remains. When the habitual stimulus reaches its highest and the undermined constitution can stand no more, then comes the reaction. If the excitement could go on *ad infinitum* the prognosis would be different, but the poison symptoms appear as soon as the dose can no longer be increased without producing instant death, and the drinker dies for the want of drink! As for arsenic the drinker is devotedly hoped that it will never be added to the madhouse of our country, but there is, unfortunately, little room for doubt that the dreadful practice is gaining ground among us. Medical men, who have better opportunities of judging and knowing of these things than most people, assure us that it is so, and, unfortunately, certain journals have given publicity to a paragraph describing the agreeable phases of the practice without mentioning its shocking results.

An individual deliberately condemning himself to devour this horrible poison on an increasing scale during his whole life places himself in the certain position that if at any time through accident, necessity or other cause, he holds his hand, he must die the most agonizing of deaths. The number of deaths in consequence of the immoderate enjoyment of arsenic is not inconsiderable where the practice largely prevails, particularly among the young, and this is largely the case in Continental countries. Every priest who has the care of souls in those districts where the abuse of poisons is common will tell you that the arsenic eater will die of such tragedies.

The use of arsenic is of everyday occurrence among horse dealers and coachmen, who administer it regularly to the horses for the purpose of improving their appearance. They either shake it in a pulverized state among the corn or they tie a piece the size of a pea in a piece of linen, which they fasten to the curb when the horse is harnessed, and the saliva of the animal soon dissolves it. The sleek, round, shiny appearance of carriage horses, and especially the much-admired foaming at the mouth, is the result of this arsenic feeding, for arsenic produces an increased salivation. It is a common practice for farm servants to strew a piece of arsenic on the last feed of hay before going up a steep road. This is done for years without the least unfavorable result; but should the horse fall into the hands of another owner who withholds the arsenic, he dies almost immediately, and the second aim of the poison eater is to improve their breathing capacities and render respiration easier. With this object in view the practice of eating arsenic is almost universal among the peasantry of the mountainous districts of Austria, Hungary and France, and they proceed with

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Animations.



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Hongkong, 8th January, 1892.

THE TRUTH ABOUT DOCTORED FRENCH CLARETS.

As a matter of fact, very little wine exported from France is as bad as that commonly drunk by the working classes here. The greater part of the exported "claret," according to the Paris correspondent of the *Boston Transcript*, selling aside those that are high-priced and out of the daily reach of ordinary mortals, are composed from the product of various vineyards, but they are not unwholesome on this account. The modern wine merchant in France is a past-master in the art of blending. Necessity, which has always been respected as the mother of invention, has made him exceedingly clever in this business. He will attempt to give a rough notion of the methods by which he proceeds.

He takes a certain quantity of some cheap Spanish wine, deep colored, coarse flavored and highly charged with natural spirit from the large amount of sugar contained in the grape; this he blends with some very light and sour French wine that will not travel with safety, because it is insufficiently alcoholic. If the operation is carried out by an experienced hand, the result may be passable "Bordeaux." It generally happens, however, that several of these blended and white wine is now considerably used for the purpose of lighting the heavy southern or poisoned by this process; they are simply deceived. What the foreign consumer takes for most is the addition of bad alcohol, although, no doubt, some wine is sent abroad, like that too often sold here, containing little or no juice of the grape, but water, coloring matter, artificial flavorings and cheap spirit obtained from beets or potatoes.

Then there is the wine that is now made in large quantities from imported raisins—so such an extent, in fact, that the southern growers, who, after being nearly ruined by the phylloxera, replanted their vineyards with American stocks, and are now beginning to reap the fruits of their patience and labor, complained bitterly some months ago at a remunerative price in consequence of the competition set up by raisins from Eastern Europe. This is really cruel, but the Government cannot interfere, for it is in the horns of a dilemma. The wine made from raisins is as wholesome as that produced from the fresh fruit, and when the operation is carefully carried out it makes a very acceptable liquor, scarcely, if at all, distinguishable from the fermented juice of the fresh grape. The fault is none of its essential properties by drying, and the coloring matter of the skins, and to this, if red wine is required, can be set right by the addition of a little deeply colored southern wine. Its chief use is in the blending business. If the Government were to place a prohibitive duty on raisins from Turkey and the Levant, it would strike a crushing blow at a new national industry that has attained considerable importance during the last few years and would probably cause it to be transferred to other countries. Frenchmen know that raisin wine can be made as easily in England or America as in France, and when the whole subject was discussed in three chambers of Deputies some time since, it was people abroad thinking in a manner that fairly charmed politicians here, realizing that they had been setting fire to their own houses, threw water upon the blaze with comic slacrity.

Mr. William Morland, the husband of this lady, is a farmer, well known and highly respected. He has lived on his present farm at Thorold's Nest, Hays Park, seventeen years, and in the district all his life. He was present at Leeds when the foregoing declaration by his wife was read, and vouched for its accuracy and truth. Mrs. Morland's malady, indigestion and dyspepsia, is sufficiently common and fatal to make it a duty to give the widest publicity to any remedy that will cure it. Her own mention of the above case in connection with the work of the Society of which His Royal Highness is President.—*Advt.*

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Advertisements.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, AND HOMBAY, Having connection with Company's Mail Steamer to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, TRIESTE, VENICE AND FUME.

HE Company's Steamship

"MELPOMENE," Captain A. Mitta, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at Noon, taking cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA, MADRAS, PERSIAN GULF, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, and ADRIATIC PORTS.

Cargo will not be received on board after 3 P.M. prior to date of sailing. For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Hongkong, 8th January, 1892.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"ARRATOON APCAR," Captain J. E. Hansen, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents, Hongkong, 8th January, 1892.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship "ARRATOON APCAR" hereby informed, that their goods will be delivered from alongside, cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after the 9th instant, will be landed at consignee's risk and expense into the Godowns of the Wanchai Warehouse and Storage Company, Limited, Wanchai.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1892.

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Third Ordinary General Meeting of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office, No. 5, Queen's Road Central, on MONDAY the 18th of January, 1892, at 11 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1891.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday the 11th to Monday the 18th of January, 1892, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

A. SHELTON H. P. R., Secretary to the Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd., Agents for the Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1892.

